United Nations A/54/813

General Assembly

Distr.: General
28 March 2000

Original: English

**Fifty fourth session**
Agenda item 175

# Financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

## Report of the Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions

1. The Advisory Committee on Administrative and Budgetary Questions has considered the report of the Secretary-General on the financing of the United Nations Organization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUC) (A/54/808). In his report, the Secretary-General is seeking authority to enter into commitments, with assessment, in an amount not exceeding $200 million to meet the most immediate anticipated requirements of MONUC. This amount is inclusive of the amounts of $8.7 million and $32.3 million gross already authorized by the Advisory Committee in November and December 1999, respectively, under the terms of section IV of General Assembly resolution 49/233 A of 23 December 1994 on the administrative and budgetary aspects of peacekeeping operations.

2. The mandate of MONUC is contained in paragraph 7 of Security Council resolution 1291 (2000) of 24 February 2000. In paragraphs 3 and 4 of the resolution, the Security Council decided to extend the mandate of MONUC until 31 August 2000 and authorized the expansion of the Mission to consist of up to 5,537 military personnel, including up to 500 observers, or more, provided that the Secretary-General determined that there was a need and that it could be accommodated within the overall force size and structure. Also in paragraph 4 the Security Council authorized the inclusion of appropriated civilian support staff in the areas, *inter alia*, of human rights, humanitarian affairs, public information, child protection, political affairs, medical support and administrative support and requested the Secretary-General to recommend immediately any force requirements that might become necessary to enhance force protection.

3. The Advisory Committee notes from paragraph 8 of the report of the Secretary-General that against the commitment authorities of $41 million mentioned above, as at 29 February 2000, expenditures and obligations total $33.3 million, including $29.9 million for the requisition of equipment and material and $3.4 million for military and civilian personnel costs. At the end of March 2000, the strength of the military component of MONUC reached 103 personnel, supported by 97 civilian staff, including 57 local posts. Upon enquiry, the Committee was informed that no national Professional staff were included in the local staff.

**4. The Advisory Committee notes the amounts indicated in paragraph 11 of the report as tentative estimates of various logistical, equipment and personnel requirements of MONUC. In this connection, the Committee recommends that efforts be made to use locally available expertise as much as possible and encourages the Secretariat to use**

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**fully their past experience in various peacekeeping operations in Africa to obtain goods and services, including local contractors, from local and regional markets.**

5. In response to its request, the Advisory Committee was informed that under the assumptions set out in the report of the Secretary-General to the Security Council of 17 January 2000 (S/2000/30), the proposed amount of $200 million would cover the operational requirements of MONUC until the end of the first quarter of the next financial period of the Mission. A detailed budget proposal for the Mission's requirements will be submitted to the Committee in September 2000 during its fall session.

**6. With respect to the action to be taken by the General Assembly, under the circumstances, the Advisory Committee concurs with the proposal of the Secretary-General in paragraph 13 of his report of 23 March 2000 (A/54/808). Accordingly, the Committee recommends, that to cover the initial operational requirements of MONUC, the General Assembly authorize the Secretary-General to enter into commitments, with assessment, in an amount not exceeding $200 million, inclusive of the amount of $41 million gross already authorized by the Advisory Committee. In making this recommendation, the Committee is aware of the many uncertainties with regard to MONUC, including the timing of deployment. In this connection, the Committee recalls paragraph 5 of Security Council resolution 1291 (2000). The Committee is also concerned about the problems inherent in stockpiling in advance in such situation. The Committee looks forward to receiving the report of the Secretary-General, by which time the situation should have been clarified.**

United Nations A/54/814–S/2000/254

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
28 March 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fourth session**
Agenda item 31
**Cooperation between the United Nations and the Organization of African Unity**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

## Identical letters dated 24 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Algeria to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to forward to you the communiqué of Abdelaziz Bouteflika, in his capacity as current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity, on the resumption of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (see annex).

I would be grateful if you could have the present letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 31, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Abdallah **Baali**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

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# Annex

[Original: English and French]

## Communiqué of the current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity on the resumption of hostilities in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

The current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) has learned with deep concern of the resumption of armed conflict in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, in violation of the relevant provisions of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement (S/1999/815, annex).

These regrettable developments, which seriously jeopardize the security and stability of the region, are occurring at a time when OAU, on the one hand, and the United Nations, on the other, have stepped up their efforts to implement the Ceasefire Agreement, as demonstrated by the recent Security Council resolution deciding on the deployment of a United Nations interposition force in the Democratic Republic of the Congo.

In view of the resumption of hostilities, the current Chairman of OAU reiterates the appeals that he made in December 1999 and January 2000, calling upon the parties involved to display greater restraint, act firmly to respect the ceasefire and cooperate fully with the United Nations and the Joint Military Commission in order to establish the conditions required for the rapid, effective and complete implementation of the peace agreement.

In that connection, the current Chairman of OAU wishes, yet again, to urge the parties concerned to refrain from resorting to weapons, to favour dialogue, and to provide active support for the efforts and actions of the United Nations and the Joint Military Commission with a view to establishing a climate conducive to the process of restoring peace.

In this situation, the current Chairman of OAU remains persuaded that only the commitment of the parties involved to the peace process and to the implementation of the Lusaka Ceasefire Agreement can ensure the restoration of peace and stability in the Democratic Republic of the Congo, and thus in the Great Lakes region as a whole, with the support of OAU and the United Nations, acting through the Secretary-General and the Security Council.

United Nations A/54/815–S/2000/262

General Assembly
Security Council

28 March 2000
English
Original: French

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fourth session**
Agenda item 53
**Report of the International Tribunal for the Prosecution of Persons Responsible for Serious Violations of International Humanitarian Law Committed in the Territory of the Former Yugoslavia since 1991**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

## Letter dated 24 March 2000 from the Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the statement on the extradition of Mladen Naletilic (Tuta) to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague, issued on 21 March 2000 by the President of the European Union on behalf of the European Union (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 53, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) António **Monteiro**
Permanent Representative of Portugal to the United Nations

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# Annex

[Original: English and French]

## Statement on the extradition of Mladen Naletilic (Tuta) to the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia in The Hague issued on 21 March 2000 by the Presidency of the European Union on behalf of the European Union

The European Union acknowledges the decision by the Croatian Government to extradite to The Hague Mladen Naletilic (Tuta), in order that he be put on trial by the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia on charges of having committed crimes against humanity in southern Bosnia.

The European Union welcomes the Croatian Government's gesture, which is in line with the new Croatian leadership's commitments to achieve significant progress in the respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms.

The European Union has stressed, in its Council Declaration of 24 January and in recent high-level contacts, that the respect by Croatia of international commitments, notably full cooperation with the Tribunal, together with meaningful reforms in the political and economic field, are prerequisites for bringing Croatia closer to European structures.

United Nations A/54/816–S/2000/263

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
29 March 2000

Original: English

**General Assembly**
**Fifty-fourth session**
Agenda item 63
**Question of Cyprus**

**Security Council**
**Fifty-fifth year**

## Letter dated 28 March 2000 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Turkey to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to transmit herewith a letter dated 27 March 2000, addressed to you by His Excellency Mr. Aytuğ Plümer, Representative of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus (see annex).

I should be grateful if the text of the present letter and its annex would be circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Şafak **Göktürk**
Deputy Permanent Representative
Chargé d'affaires a.i.

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# Annex

## Letter dated 27 March 2000 from Mr. Aytuğ Plümer addressed to the Secretary-General

Upon instructions from my Government, I have the honour to refer to the letter dated 8 February 2000 (A/54/743-S/2000/100) addressed to you by the Greek Cypriot Representative at the United Nations, which contains allegations of "violations of the airspace of the Republic" and of "the flight information region (FIR) of Nicosia".

It will be recalled that similar allegations of so-called "airspace and FIR violations" were rejected in our previous communications addressed to you, most recently in my letter dated 27 January 2000 (A/54/728-S/2000/66, annex). I wish to reiterate that flights within the sovereign airspace of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus take place with the full knowledge and consent of the appropriate authorities of the State, over which the Greek Cypriot administration in South Cyprus has no jurisdiction or any right whatsoever.

As reiterated in my previous letters, such allegations by the Greek Cypriot administration stem from the false pretence that the sovereignty of the Greek Cypriot administration extends over the territory of the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus. The reality in Cyprus, however, is that there exist in the island two politically equal peoples and their respective sovereign states. It is the chronic denial of this reality which renders the Cyprus question intractable.

The Greek Cypriot administration, supported by Greece, is continuing with its dangerous military build-up in South Cyprus, which exacerbates the crisis of confidence between the two peoples, thus making it difficult to achieve progress in preparing the ground for reconciliation in Cyprus.

The Greek Cypriot daily *Filelefteros* reported on 18 March 2000 that the necessary funds have been earmarked by the Greek Cypriot administration for the purchase of a second modern radar system with a range of 300 km. The Greek Cypriot dailies *Politis* and *Mahi* both reported, on 3 and 4 March 2000, respectively, that, in the context of the "Joint Military Doctrine", Greece had donated to South Cyprus a patrol vessel equipped with modern weapons and communications systems. *Politis* further reported on 22 March 2000 that the Greek Cypriot administration intends to purchase two additional patrol vessels, possibly from Greece. *Mahi*, on 21 March 2000, further reported that the Greek Cypriot administration is purchasing four Bell type helicopters in addition to the four Bell type and three Gazelle helicopters already in possession of the Greek Cypriot National Guard. *Politis* reported on 21 March 2000 that four Russian-made short-range TOR-M1 missiles will arrive in South Cyprus within the next month, in addition to the two TOR-M1 missiles which Greece will provide to the Greek Cypriot administration later this year. *Haravgi* dated 11 March 2000 reported that the Greek Cypriot Ministry of Defence is recruiting professional military personnel from Greece for a period of five years, to operate high-tech weapons systems as well as armoured vehicles and tanks.

The policy of escalation pursued by the Greek Cypriot administration, as well as its ongoing campaign of misinformation against the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, demonstrate that the Greek Cypriot side is far from coming to terms with

the current reality in the island, i.e., the existence of two peoples and their respective states.

We call upon you and all those who are interested in a peaceful settlement of the Cyprus question to direct their efforts towards convincing the Greek Cypriot side to abandon its policy of misinformation and to work towards preparing the ground for meaningful negotiations leading to a comprehensive settlement between the two states in Cyprus. It is hoped that the Greek Cypriot side will be induced to adopt a fresh and constructive attitude, essential for the success of the current process of proximity talks which are due to resume in May.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter circulated as a document of the General Assembly, under agenda item 63, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Aytuğ **Plümer**
Representative
Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus